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MEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE SOVIET UNION
Recent Reports from Western Sources

A selected and annotated list of references

Compiled by
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National Institutes of Health Library

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DEPARTMENT OF
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PREFACE

American scientific workers have been hindered in their efforts to learn of Soviet accomplishments by inadequate information in Western languages concerning the status and directions of Russian research activity in recent years. The resumption of an interchange of scientific visits in 1955 resulted in a series of published accounts of Soviet activities in a variety of medical-biological fields.

This list is essentially a compilation of such accounts with the addition of studies from secondary sources. It is selective and it is limited to reports from Western sources; most publications are later than 1954. The purpose of this compilation is twofold: first, to assemble critical and informational material to assist American scientists in reaching evaluations of Soviet contributions and second, to organize information for the use of any future scientific visits. The publications and reports listed may be considered essential background information, albeit incomplete, for anyone wishing to understand the present status of Soviet work in the medical sciences. The list has been prepared and distributed as a part of the Russian Scientific Translation Program conducted by the National Institutes of Health.

All publications are available. Complete references have been given for published materials, while the unpublished reports have been deposited with the National Library of Medicine, Washington 25, D. C., where they are available through loan or photocopy, or are available from sources noted.

Scott Adams, Librarian
National Institutes of Health

MEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE SOVIET UNION
Recent Reports from Western Sources

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I. BACKGROUND SOURCES: MONOGRAPHS PRIOR TO 1954

1. American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, D.C. Soviet science; a symposium. . . arranged by Conway Zirkle [and] Howard A. Meyerhoff; edited by Ruth C. Christman. Washington, 1952. 108p.

   Contents: T. Dobzhansky, Russian genetics; W. H. Gantt, Russian physiology and pathology; I. D. London, Russian psychology and psychiatry; R. L. Ackoff, Scientific method and social science: East and West; J. S. Joffe, Russian contribution to soil science; J. Turkevich, Soviet physics and chemistry; J. R. Kline, Soviet mathematics; L. Volin, Science and intellectual freedom in Russia; C. Zirkle, An appraisal of science in the USSR. See also: A symposium: The state of Russian science today. Bull. Atom. Scientist, February and March, 1952.

2. Ashby, E. Scientist in Russia. Harmondsworth, Middlesex, Penguin Books, 1947. 252p.

   Professor Ashby went on a scientific mission to the USSR during 1945. His report includes the following topics: The organization of science; scientific education: organization and curricula of undergraduate and graduate schools; scientific research and dialectical materialism. The author sums up his report by stating: "The quality of scientific work, in the Soviet Union as elsewhere, is no better than the quality of the worker. There are many first-class men whose work is important, but the general level of accomplishment is lower than one might expect, because of the greater dilution of first-class men by hack workers. Nevertheless science in the Soviet Union is ambitiously planned, well endowed, vigorous, and healthy; and even if its record over the last twenty-five years is not astonishing, its promise for the future can hardly be overestimated."

3. Field, M. G. The Soviet doctor; a case study of the professional in Soviet society. Maxwell Air Force Base, Air University, Human Resources Research Institute, 1952. (Technical research report no. 8.) Air Force contract no. 33 (038)-12909. 65 l.

This study is preliminary to the report on: The medical profession in Soviet society, dealing with the role of the medical profession in the Soviet Union, and its contribution to the strengths and weaknesses of that system. "Overworked, underpaid, subject to the Soviet system of self-criticism [samokritika] which is a constant source of anxiety, urged to engage in preventive work which is frequently incompatible with short demands for minimal loss of man-hours, the Soviet doctor pursues a tortuous and precarious path the course of which may serve as an index to the general 'health' of the regime."
Papers dealing with the problem of malingering based on material from this study have been published in two versions, as follows: Some problems of Soviet medical practice: A sociological approach; N. Engl. J. M., 1953, 48: 919-926 and: Structured strain in the role of the Soviet physician; Am. J. Sociol., 1953, 58:493-502.
Compare with his: The medical profession in Soviet society (no. 34)

4. Huxley, J. Soviet genetics and world science; Lysenko and the meaning of heredity. London, Chatto and Windus, 1949.

"If I criticize the actions or utterances of Soviet individuals or organizations, this is not on account of any political bias, but because I believe that they are wrong or inexpedient." Topics included: The controversy, its nature and history; the ideological issue; the scientific issue; genetics as a science; the totalitarian regimentation of thought and the situation of science.

5. Lazarévitch, I. La médecine en U.R.S.S. [Medicine in the U.S.S.R.]. Paris, Iles d'or, 1953. 217p. 8 refs. (French)

Based on Soviet source material the author states that it is her "object to prove that Soviet medicine is, at present, not a progressive force but that on the contrary there is loss of fundamental spiritual values accepted by humanity, especially of scientific and creative liberty, and freedom in general."
Topics included: Pavlov and Soviet medicine, annihilation of psychiatry; order of the Ministry no. 870: Integration of hospitals and polyclinics; fight against tuberculosis; medical education; medical-sanitary service; pediatric service; obstetrical service; rural medicine; surgery; emergency service; prosthetics; industrial medicine; medical instruments; and pharmaceutical products industry; organization of public health; "primacy" of Soviet medicine.

6. Morton, A. G. Soviet genetics. London, Lawrence & Wishart, 1951. 174p. Bibliography: p. 165-170.

In the author's opinion the "general picture of Soviet biology and genetics today is one of extraordinary vitality and activity. . . The triumph of Michurinism has undoubtedly led to a very great stimulus to biological and genetical work in the Soviet Union." The material is based on Russian literature translated by the author.
Contents: The genetics controversy in perspective; victory of Michurinism; the theory of the gene; changing the nature of plants; vegetative hybrids; the nature of fertilization; heredity and nuclear structure; Michurinism and agriculture; Scientific and social significance of the new theory.

7. Sigerist, H. E. Medicine and health in the Soviet Union. New York, Citadel Press, 1947. 364p.

"My primary consideration in this book has been to describe the principles of Soviet medicine, and those positive achievements which represent a permanent gain. . . It is no longer possible to deny the great achievements of Soviet medicine. . . I have approached this study as a historian, in the same detached manner which I have studied developments and conditions in other countries and other eras of history. And I have come to the conclusion that a new period in the history of medicine has been inaugurated in the Soviet Union."
Contents: The background of Soviet medicine; the structure of Soviet medicine: principles and developments, administration, personnel, institutions and equipment, budget; Soviet medicine in action: (1) Promotion of health, health education, physical culture, rest, food, housing, prevention of disease; (2) Control of epidemics and social diseases, protection of labor, protection of mother and child; (3) Medical services, urban, rural and coordination of urban and rural health work; (4) Rehabilitation: resorts and sanatoria; science and research; Soviet medicine in warfare.
For a more extensive report on the organization and activities of the Academy of Medical Sciences, see also the following paper: Shimkin, M. B. The Academy of Medical Sciences, U.S.S.R. Am. Rev. Sov. M., 1947-1948, 5:82-89. 9 refs.

8. Wortis, J. Soviet psychiatry. Baltimore, Williams and Wilkins, 1950. 314p.

The author states that "this is a study of Soviet psychiatry approached in a spirit of sympathetic interest, the Soviet scientists are credited here with an earnest regard for human

welfare. . . The material in the book was drawn mainly from a compilation of over 7,000 abstracted and digested items from the neuropsychiatric literature, only a small part of which could be quoted here, in addition to every other source of information I could find."
Topics included: Dialetical materialism and psychiatry; background - the fight for a Soviet psychology; Pavlov and his school; the organization of psychiatric care; psychoanalysis and psychotherapy; child psychiatry; clinical psychiatry; treatment; the importance of work; education and research and psychiatry, morality and the law. The appendix includes the resolution on pedagogical distortions of July 1936, the psychiatric five-year plan (1946-1950), material on the Rubinshtein controversy and the Leontiev critique.

9. Zirkle, C. Death of a science in Russia; the fate of genetics as described in Pravda and elsewhere. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1949. 319p. Bibliography: p.316-319.

"The information we have now not only enables us to learn how genetics was destroyed, but also helps us to discover how the Communist mind functions on a scientific level. The editor has tried to keep his own writing at a minimum. In the introductory chapter he has furnished a brief historical background for the 1948 debacle and has tried to explain the issues which were raised. . . the really damming facts. . . will be presented in the words of the Russians themselves."
Contents: The decline of genetics, 1939-40; a controversy with a twisted ending, 1943-47; genetics in Russia after ten years of cold official warfare; the beginning of the end; the witch hunt gets under way; a forlorn and futile stand; the climax of the arguments; the end of the road; recantations, the heresy hunt spreads and reverberations abroad.
See also: Leikind, M. C. The genetics controversy in the U.S.S.R.; a bibliographic survey. J. Hered., 1949, 40:203-208.

II. MONOGRAPHS AND RESEARCH REPORTS: 1954-1956

a) Published

10. Brandt, M. Fragen der Krebsforschung und der Krebsbekämpfung in der Sowjet-Union [Cancer research and cancer control in the Soviet Union]. Berlin, Osteuropa-Institut, 1956. 47p. (Berichte des Osteuropa-Instituts an der Freien Universität

Berlin. Reihe Medizin. Reports of the East-Europe Institute of the Free University Berlin. Medical series. Heft 22). Bibliography: p. 41-45. (German)

A review of recent developments in cancer research, diagnosis, control and statistics in the Soviet Union, by a Professor of Pathology at the Free University Berlin. The centralized control of all health matters make the organization of mass screening methods easier than in non-authoritarian countries, but not enough time has elapsed since the beginning of this program to make an appraisal of its success. Furthermore, the author questions the validity of statistical material and stresses the lack of information in this area.

11. Brandt, M. Neue Wege der Sowjetmedizin [New trends of Soviet medicine]. Münch. med. Wschr., 1955, 97:489-492. 5 refs.

In addition to discussing the influence of Pavlovian theories and the work of O. B. Pepsinkaya, the author reports trends in Soviet medicine as gleaned from recent Soviet sources. New and enlarged version to be published as a report of the East-Europe Institute, February 1957, entitled: Wege und Unwege der Sovjetmedizin.

12. Cass, W. G. Recent Soviet research on microbiology in the Arctic and other regions. Nature, 1956, 177:654-656.

A review of three articles by Dr. A. E. Kriss between 1954 and 1955.

13. Evang, K. Inntryk uv sovjet-medisin [Impressions of Soviet medicine]. Tskr. Norske Laegeforen., 1954, 74:695-698. (Norwegian) Not examined.

14. Field, M. G. Former Soviet citizens' attitudes toward the Soviet, the German and the American medical systems. Am. Sociol. Rev., 1955, 20:674-679.

A survey. Compare with his: The medical profession in Soviet society (no. 32), and: The Soviet patient (no. 16).

15. Field, M. G. Organization of medical services in the Soviet Union. Maxwell Air Force Base, Air Research and Development Command. Human Resources Research Institute, 1954. (Technical research report no. 26.) Air Force contract no. 33 (038)-12909. 90p. Tables.

"This study deals with the organization of medical services in the Soviet Union, and primarily with the ability of the system to meet the health problems of Soviet society. The report is based on officially published Soviet sources but also used such interview materials as were available and applicable." Contents: (1) Historical survey; (2) The Ministry of Health; legal basis, formal structure, financing; (3) Recruitment, social origins, training and allocation of medical personnel; (4) Problems of practice: medicinal plants, housing for physicians, working conditions, equipment; (5) Ivan Ivanovich and Soviet medicine.
Compare with his: The medical profession in Soviet society (no. 32).

16. Field, M. G. The Soviet patient; third report in the series on: The doctor in the USSR: A study of the professions under Soviet conditions. Maxwell Air Force Base, Russian Research Center, Harvard University, 1954. (Air Force contract no. 33 (038)-12909.) 119 l.

"The study is based primarily on 1,650 questionnaires administered to former Soviet citizens in Germany and the United States and complemented by data drawn from the interviews and the printed sources. There are two main conclusions to emerge from this study: The first one is a confirmation of one of the major (if not the major) findings of the Project on the Soviet Social System, namely that position in the social structure is the most significant determinant of most aspects of the Soviet citizen's life. The second one is the overwhelming support given by the respondents to a system of 'socialized' medicine, a finding which is consistent with the general approbation indicated by the respondents for the welfare aspects of the Soviet system."
Compare with his: The medical profession in Soviet society (no. 32), and: Former Soviet citizens' attitudes toward the Soviet, the German and the American medical systems (no. 14).

17. Gajdusek, D. C. Hemorrhagic fevers in Asia: a problem in medical ecology. Geogr. Rev., 1956, 46:20-42.

A study of Crimean hemorrhagic fever, Bukovinian hemorrhagic fever, Uzbekistan hemorrhagic fever, epidemic, or Far Eastern hemorrhagic fever endemic in the USSR based upon the author's study: Acute infectious hemorrhagic fevers and mycotoxicoses in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Washington, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, 1953. 140p. (Army Medical Service Graduate School. Medical science publication no. 2.) The bibliography will be found in the above publication.

18. Hoseh, M. Scientific and technical literature of the U.S.S.R. I. Publications and publishers. J. Chem. Educ., 1956, 33:397-402.

The author comments on the organization of scientific publishing of periodical literature, on publishers or sponsoring agencies and review and abstracting services, primarily in chemistry and related fields.

19. Hunsberger, I. M. Theoretical chemistry in Russia. J. Chem. Educ., 1954, 31:504-514. 44 refs.

An analytic report based on 18 Russian articles in English translation and covering the following topics: Organic structural theory prior to 1860; contributions of Butlerov (1828-86) to organic structural theory; nature of resonance theory; Russian criticisms of resonance theory; differences in Russian articles on resonance between 1949 and 1952 and Chelintsev's: New structural theory.

20. Joravsky, D. Soviet views on the history of science. Isis, 1955, 46:3-13. References.

"Under the impress of Marxist-Leninist theory and the specific demands of 'partyness' (partiinost') Soviet historians of science have tended to stress social and economic factors, interpreted in a Marxist-Lenin way, as the determinant of scientific development, but with qualifications, such as 'in the last analysis' which allow for some suppleness and diversity of interpretation in limited works and a still unsettled groping toward a general synthesis of the history of science."

21. Lustig, B. Soviet neurology. Berlin, Osteuropa-Institut, 1956. 119p. (Reports of the Osteuropa-Institute of the Free University Berlin. Medical series. No. 23.) 286 refs. (English)

A review: "In following a chronological development, we find that the list of great Russian neurologists progresses continuously in spite of political trends. . . Up to 1946 the tone of writing in the professional journals is distinguished by its extraordinary tolerance for Western medicine. After that time, 'patriotic neurology' moves to the foreground in compliance with directives. . . At present, events are turning into a course which would have been unthinkable a few years ago. . . In addition to an unmistakable conciliatory tendency, the present situation is characterized by a certain insecurity. . . The Pavlov-cult has proved to be a passing phenomenon, and the inevitable, but very difficult return--a return after the monstrous discriminations--to positions jointly worked out by scientists from all over the world, has begun." Topics included: Pavlov's doctrine and problems of localization; brain and spinal cord injuries; traumatic epilepsy; inflammatory diseases of the nervous system; tumors, neurosurgery, peripheral nerve injuries, phantoms; vascular diseases of the central nervous system; problems of heredity; examination methods, problems of special neurology; therapy.

22. Lustig, B. Die sowjetische Psychiatrie. [Soviet psychiatry] Berlin, Osteuropa-Institut, 1955. 89p. (Berichte des Osteuropa-Instituts and der freien Universität Berlin. Reihe Medizin. [Reports of the East Europe Institute of the Free University Berlin. Medical series.] Heft 17.) (German) An unpublished translation of this work is available at the NIH Library.
A review: ". . . prompted not so much by the necessity to characterise and fix the limits of Russian and/or Soviet scientific findings, but rather by the political-doctrinal interference of the Soviet state with psychiatry. This statement is definitely essential because it makes it possible for us, after subtracting the propagandist-demogogic element to do justice to the efforts of Russian research workers, who certainly do not lack originality and audacity. The author, who as a psychiatrist has been occupying himself for many years with Russian professional literature, reports and book reviews, wishes to expressly emphasize that he has endeavored not to judge but to report, not only the 'what' to be sure, but also the 'how'."

Topics included: The teaching of Pavlov; experience in war psychiatry; psychopathy and abnormal reactions; schizophrenia and manic-depressive insanity; organic disease conditions; hereditary problems and therapy.
A supplementary report is included in the author's: Soviet neurology, p. 99-102 (no. 21).

23. Mayer, C. F. Around the world. Mil. M., 1956, 118:219-220; 259-260.

Dr. Mayer's monthly feature frequently contains notes of medical interest concerning the Soviet Union. The above are the most recent ones; others may be found in earlier issues.

24. Müller, H. Die Bekämpfung der Tuberkulose im zaristischen Russland und in der Sowjetunion [The control of tuberculosis in tsarist Russia and in the Soviet Union]. Berlin, Osteuropa-Institut, 1955. 90p. (Berichte des Osteuropa-Instituts an der Freien Universität Berlin. Reihe Medizin. [Reports of the East-Europe Institute of the Free University Berlin. Medical series.] Heft 21). 35 refs. (German)

Topics included: Morbidity and death rate from TB; principles and development of TB control; legal basis and organization of TB control through dispensaries, hospitals, BCG vaccination and health education. The author concludes that prophylaxis, treatment facilities and health education have greatly improved, though there is still a shortage of beds and the average length of treatment is too brief. At present 90 per cent of all newborn infants are vaccinated with BCG and reported results are all good.

25. Müller, H. Die Organisation des Gesundheitswesens in der Sowjetunion [The organization of medical services in the Soviet Union]. Berlin, Osteuropa-Institut, 1954. 169p. (Berichte des Osteuropa-Instituts an der Freien Universität Berlin. Reihe Medizin. [Reports of the East-Europe Institute of the Free University of Berlin. Medical series.] Heft 15.) 46 tables, 33 refs. (German)

An extensive study of the control of health problems in the USSR. "We shall make an effort to collect material for this work illustrating the positive as well as the negative aspects.... The reader will be given the opportunity to make a comparative

judgment of theory and practice." Aside from the appendix which contains numerous tables "not published so far in the Western literature," the study includes the following topics: Structural organization of the medical services; hospital, polyclinical and dispensary services; medical care of the rural population and in industrial plants; sanitation and the control of epidemics; mother and child care; health resorts and sanitation; pharmaceutical and medical industry; health education; control of major diseases; the organization, financing and working of insurance; the care of the nonemployable population; the Red Cross and the Red Crescent; sports and physical education; the physician and the five-year plan (1951-1955).

26. News of dentistry in the U.S.S.R. Fed. Dent. Intern. News Letter, 1955, 13:6. Abstr. in: Dent. Abstr., 1956, 1:349-350.

Short account of dental education and facilities in the USSR.

27. Review of Eastern medical sciences. Munich, v.1, no.1- , 1956- Editors: H. G. Schulz and Y. Budanov.

The editors state that the Review, which is distributed free, "is a scientific journal and has no political or propagandistic aims." In addition to reviewing the literature on specific subjects, or reporting on an aspect of scientific activity, as gathered from Eastern sources, the journal reports on congresses and meetings, book reviews and includes a chronicle of medical activities in the USSR. The following articles are among the ones included in no. 1 (January-March, 1956): V. Budanov, Venerology in the U.S.S.R.; study of diseases with natural foci; Soviet projects for improving pyramidon and sintomycin production. In no. 2 (April-June, 1956): H. G. Schulz, Contemporary conditions in the Soviet medical industry; Y. Budanov, Dermatological problems in the USSR; V. Flerov, Problems of schizophrenia in the Soviet Union; G. Vepkhadze, Organization of railroad health service in the USSR. In no. 3 (July-September, 1956): H. G. Schulz, Basic statistical indicators of Soviet public health conditions; G. Vepkhvadze, Rates of pay for medical workers in the USSR; Alimora, N., The Soviet Red Cross; development of RSFSR health resorts; variability of microorganisms; bi-undulant virus meningo-encephalitis; recent research accomplishments of the Institutes of the AMS, USSR; Practical application of medical research in the USSR; scientific research plan for 1956-1960 of the AMS, USSR.

28. Rosenbaum, E. P. Physics in the U.S.S.R. Sc. Am., N.Y., 1956, 195:29-35. Photogr.

An interview with Robert E. Marshak, Professor and Chairman of the Physics Department of the University of Rochester and Robert R. Wilson, Director of the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies at Cornell University. Marshak and Wilson are two of the U. S. physicists who were invited to attend meetings in Moscow from May 13-28, 1956 and to visit Russian physical laboratories. The visitors were impressed with the freedom of discussion, the equipment and the achievements of the Soviet scientists.

29. Stebbins, G. L. New look in Soviet genetics. Scienoe, 1956, 123:721-722.

A short comment, based upon a few statements from Soviet sources, stating that "recent events. . . are showing. . . that Mendelian genetics is apparently reviving there." A supplement to this report: Lang, A., Michurin, Vavilov, and Lysenko. Science, 1956, 124:277.

30. Turkevich, J. Soviet science in the post-Stalin era. Ann. Am. Acad. Polit. Soc. Sc., 1956, 303:139-151. A general survey.

31. Vucinich, A. The Soviet Academy of Sciences. Stanford, Stanford Univ. Press, 1956. 157p. (Hoover institute studies. Ser. E, no. 3.) Bibliography: p. 143-150.

The study deals with "the organization of scientific inquiry in the Soviet Union, and the social role of Soviet science and scientists. . . in terms of their bearing upon the Academy of Sciences of the USSR." Among the topics discussed are: Historical introduction and the structural organization of the Academy; the Academy and the Soviet body politic, the Party and trade-union organization, the nature and scope of theoretical and applied investigations, science and ideology, other activities of the Academy, the mechanism of planning and the "social structure" of the Academy. The appendices include the following material: (1) Scientific research organizations of the Academy; (2) The Academies of Sciences of Union Republics; (3) Periodicals published by the Academy; (4) The Academicians.

b) Unpublished

32. Field, M. G. The medical profession in Soviet society: A study in bureaucratization and control. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University, 1954. 501p. Unpublished Ph. D. Thesis. Available from the Harvard University Library, HV 90.6749B. Tables. Bibliography: p. 492-501.

"The study is divided into three parts, each one corresponding generally, but not exclusively to the three main sources of data: (1. printed sources of Western and Soviet origins; 2. detailed, intensive interviews held with former Soviet professionals and particularly with former medical personnel; 3. pencil and paper questionnaires administered to 1,650 former Soviet citizens in Munich and in New York.) . . . The first part, based primarily on the printed sources, consists of a description of the historical background pertinent to the problem at hand and of the nature of the Soviet social system; in addition there is given a description of the formal structure of the Ministry of Health and its related organizations and functions. The second part, based generally on insight and information obtained in the interviews and bolstered and confirmed by the other two sources, examines the medical profession itself and the role and position of the physician. Particular attention is paid to social organization and control, to recruitment and training, and to allocation of personnel. The discussion then shifts to actual and crucial problems of medical practice, particularly to the problems of remuneration, facilities, cooperation and disposal. Finally, attention is focused to the physician's function of delivering sickness certificates, and to the pressure and counter-pressure to which this function subjects him. The third part, based chiefly on an analysis of the Medical Questionnaires, is oriented primarily to an examination of the other protagonist in the medical relationship: the patient. It is focused on the position of the patient in the social structure and how that position affects his medical experiences, the attitude of the physician toward him, and the attitudes toward the institutional system under which most medical services are made available to the population." Much of the material in this thesis has been published as follows: The Soviet doctor - a case study of the professional in Soviet society (no.3); Organization of medical services in the Soviet Union (no.15); and The Soviet patient (no.16). A book based on the doctoral dissertation is in preparation.

33. [Gordon, M. K.] The Red Cross and Red Crescent Association of the U.S.S.R. [Washington] 1956. 4p.

The organization and activities of the two societies are discussed briefly.

34. Gordon, M. K. Standard of living and public health in the USSR. [Washington, 1955.] Mimeographed copy of speech delivered at George Washington University.

A discussion of Russian mortality rates and their significance and the Soviet policy of public health protection. The paper is summarized by the following statement: ". . . a low standard of living in the Soviet Union results in a low quality of manpower. This poor quality is somewhat corrected by drastic measures of public health protection, which, however, are inadequate under the prevailing circumstances of the Soviet system."

35. U. S. Army. Office of The Surgeon General. Medical Information and Intelligence Division. Medicine and public health in the USSR, [by Myron K. Gordon], [Washington] 1955. 129p. Tables, 96 refs.

An extensive study of medical organization, health problems, medical research, medical education and diseases in the Soviet Union, "as it could be construed from the available Soviet literature." Topics included: Environmental factors affecting health in the USSR, including socio-geographical information, animal and plant life, nutrition, water and waste disposal; public health organization and administration in the USSR, including legal control, professional organizations and social services, medical research, industrial hygiene and emergency medical services; medical manpower in the USSR, including training; medical care facilities in the USSR, including rural, urban and military facilities, medical institutions, blood banks, first aid, dental care and veterinary facilities; medical supplies and equipment in the USSR; diseases, including a discussion of 25 diseases endemic within the greater part of the Soviet Union, 18 endemic in specific regions, 4 nonendemic diseases of potential importance, 13 animal diseases transmitted to man, and 20 other animal diseases.

III. PERSONAL ACCOUNTS: 1954-1956

a) Published

36. Braithwaite, E. G. Organization of health service in the Soviet Union. Hospital, Lond., 1954, 50:727-734; 1955, 51:25-32. Diagr.; photogr.

The author, one of the members of the British delegation visiting the USSR in September 1954, gives an account of the Sklifosowski Hospital for Traumatic Diseases and the First Moscow Psychiatric Hospital as well as a general account of health services and current research.
Compare with papers by A. Comfort et al., T. F. Fox and J. G. Ollershaw.

37. Brockington, C. F. A doctor looks at Russia. Blackwoods Mag., 1956, 276:193-213.

General impressions from a trip to the USSR, September 1955, by a member of a British delegation and Professor of Social and Preventive Medicine of the University of Manchester. "There is the greatest difficulty in obtaining any adequate answer to questions. There are never any figures except percentages. . . One can't help feeling that they tell you what they think ought to exist, rather than what does exist...."
A shorter version of this paper, entitled: Social aspects of Russian medicine in: New Statesm., 1956, 52:210-211.

38. Brockington, C. F. Medical education in the U.S.S.R. Public Health, Lond., 1956, 69:149-151.

A discussion of the training and activities of medical personnel, based on impressions gained during the author's trip to the USSR as a member of a team.

39. Burton, J. Integrated health education in the Soviet Union. Health Educ. J., Lond., 1956, 14:37-53. Photogr.
A similar version in: Public Health, Lond., 1956, 69:152-155.

The author, Medical Director of the Central Council for Health Education of Great Britain, was favorably impressed by the work in health education as he had observed it as a member of a team during a three-weeks visit to the Soviet Union in September 1955. The report includes the following topics:

The organization of health education, education for child birth, health education of the patient, industrial health education, health education in school, health education of the general public, and the work of the Central Research Institute for Health Education, Moscow.

40. Comfort, A., Crome, L., Kessel, A. W. L., Killick, E., Malleson, N. B., & Amulree, [B.W.S.M.] British doctors in Russia--Experiences and impressions. Intl. J. Anesth., 1954, 2:139-143. Also in: Brit. M. J., 1954, 2:863-865.

Notes from a press conference, mostly on the education and status of the Soviet physician and medical and psychiatric services, by a party of doctors returned from a three-weeks visit to the USSR, September 1954.
Compare with papers by E. G. Braithwaite (no. 36), T. F. Fox (no. 45), and J. G. Ollershaw (no. 57).

41. Dameshek, W. A hematological world tour. Blood, 1956, 11:484-493.

An account of the work at the Institutes of Transfusion and Hematology in both Moscow and Leningrad and some other places as observed by the author on his visit to the USSR, January 1956.

42. Dorst, J. C. Impressions on plant breeding and genetics in Russia. Euphytica, 1955, 4:45-52.

Dr. Dorst, of the Institute of Agricultural Plant Breeding in Wageningen, visited the Soviet Union, August 1954, as a member of a Dutch delegation. He defines, interprets, and gives an account of the application of Michurinism and states "I cannot escape the impression that Michurin's followers and, especially those who were unable to separate science from politics, have gone much further than Michurin himself."

43. Ellis, F. H., Jr. A glimpse of Russian surgery. A.M.A. Arch. Surg., 1956, 72:185-193. 1 ref.

Dr. Ellis, a surgeon of the Mayo Clinic and Mayo Foundation reports his impressions of an unofficial visit in Moscow and Leningrad, September 1955. The account describes hospital and laboratory facilities, conduct of surgical procedures, anesthesia and postoperative care, research programs, and with greater detail procedures of thoracic, cardiovascular and gastrointestinal surgery.

Another version of this report, entitled: Impressions from a recent visit to Moscow and Leningrad appeared in: Am. Urol. Ass., N. Central Sect., Postgraduate Seminar, Rochester, Minn., Nov. 30-Dec. 3, 1955, p. 3-8.

44. Ferey, D. Retour d'un court voyage en U.R.S.S. [Return from a short trip to the USSR]. Concours méd., 1955, 77:4162-4164. (French)

Sketchy report by a professor of the Neurosurgical Clinic in Rennes who visited Moscow and Leningrad during August 1955, describing with some detail the Institute of Neurosurgery in Moscow and its activities.

45. Fox, T. F. Russia revisited; impressions of Soviet medicine. Lancet, Lond., 1954, 2:748-753, 803-807. 7 refs.

Dr. Fox, editor of The Lancet, was a member of a party which went on an official three weeks visit to the USSR during September 1954. He reports on maternity and child care, preventive medical practice, hospitals and sanatoria, care of the old, the chronically ill or unemployable, on doctor-patient relations, medical personnel, on specialists and salaries, on medical education and training, on medical research, ideological foundations and progress.
A shorter and more popular version in: Listener, 1954, 52:1049-1050.
Compare with papers by A. Comfort et al. (no. 40), E. G. Braithwaite (no. 36), and J. G. Ollershaw (no. 57).

46. Fraser, I. A visit to the U.S.S.R. Practioner, Lond., 1957, 178:98-103.

A brief discussion of medical education, and hospital services; experimental surgery, surgical technique and anesthesia and blood transfusion programs are reported with greater detail. Dr. Fraser, senior surgeon of the Royal Victoria Hospital at Belfast, was one of a group of six who visited the USSR for three weeks during August 1956.

47. Hamilton, J. G. M. The B.M.A. visit to the U.S.S.R. Brit. M. J., 1956, 2:1049-1051. Photogr.

The author, physician at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, presents his impressions of a three weeks visit to the Soviet Union, August 1956.

48. Hilleboe, H. E. Medical mission to Moscow, Russia. Health News, Albany, 1956, 33:11, 19.

A brief account by Dr. Hilleboe, New York State Health Commissioner, one of the group who went on a short visit to the USSR, September 1956, to study Russian programs for the rehabilitation of persons with disabling heart diseases and to learn about epidemiological studies being conducted in the field of heart disease. The group was led by Dr. P. D. White and included Drs. M. G. Field, A. Keys, H. A. Rusk and J. S. Watt. Some of Dr. Rusk's impressions are reported in: N. Y. Times, 1956, Sept. 6, 8:3; 9, 34:3. Publication of a combined report is announced. Compare with: A. Keys (no. 51).

49. Husmark, E. Några intryck från en resa i Sovjet [Some impressions from a trip to the Soviet Union]. Sven. Läk. Tidn., 1954, 51:2889-2905. (Swedish) Fuller treatment appears in: Social Med. Tskr., 1955, 32:nos.1-6. Not examined.

50. Kershaw, J. D. General medical services in the U.S.S.R. Public Health, Lond., 1956, 142-145.

"Essentially an impressionistic sketch to supplement the more detailed comments of Professor Brockington (no. 37), and Drs. Burton (no. 39) and Leff (no. 52) on specialized fields."

51. Keys, A. Notes from a medical journey. J. Lancet, 1957, 77:14-20.

Impressions by Dr. Keys, Professor of Physiological Hygiene, University of Minnesota, a member of a group of six who went on an official visit to the USSR, September 1956.
Compare with: H. E. Hilleboe (no. 48).

52. Leff, S. Public health in the U.S.S.R. Public Health, Lond., 1956, 146-148.

Brief account by a British medical health officer, member of a visiting British team. "My lasting impression of the Soviet health services was that of a young, vigorous organisation prepared to face its problems and exert every effort to overcome them."
Compare with papers by C. F. Brockington (no. 37), J. Burton (no. 39), and J. D. Kershaw (no. 50).

53. Lobato, M. Aspectos da luta antituberculosa na União Sovietica [Aspects of tuberculosis control in the Soviet Union]. Clin. tisiol., Rio, 1954, 9:139-150. (Portuguese)

An account of the author's trip to the USSR, June 1955. The organization and methods of the fight against TB is presented and some unusual methods of diagnosis and the development of a new vaccine (living attenuated bacillus) are described. Very short English summary.

54. MacLeod, C. M., Meyer, K. F., Paul, J. R., Shimkin, M. B., and Shope, R. E. The United States medical mission on microbiology and epidemiology to the Soviet Union. J. Am. M. Ass., 1956, 162:656-658.

"A digest of some of the facts learned and impressions gained in the course of a recent visit to the Soviet Union." Some public health statistics are presented; the development of vaccines, and research work in infectious diseases and cancer at the various institutes, as well as the activities of the Medical-Biological Station at Sukhumi, are discussed. Compare with reports by J. R. Paul (no. 65), M. B. Shimkin (no. 68), R. E. Shope (no. 69) and the Supplement by C. M. MacLeod (no. 64). Plans have been made to incorporate and publish in full the individual accounts in one comprehensive report, edited by the Division of International Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

55. Miller, M. S. A day with Dr. Ivanova; a British G. P. spends a day with his Russian counterpart. Med. World, Lond., 1956, 84:335-342. Not examined.

56. Noro, L. La médicine du travail en U.R.S.S. [Industrial medicine in the U.S.S.R.]. Arch. mal. profess., Par., 1954, 15:10-20. Abstr. in: Bull. Hyg., 1954, 29:739.

The author, after three weeks spent in Russia, reports on the organization of industrial health and safety in that country.

57. Ollershaw, J. G. A GP looks at the USSR. Med. World., Lond., 1955, 82:54-60. Photogr.

Report of impressions by one of the members of the British delegation visiting the USSR in September 1954. The author

notes that he as well as the others were "struck by the lavish use of medical manpower in notable contrast to the economy of equipment." He also notes that "Leeches in the treatment of right heart failure were seen on the same day as we saw an instrument for joining severed arteries by quick stapling--the latter a triumph of collaboration between surgeons and precision engineers."
Compare with papers by A. Comfort et al., E. G. Braithwaite, and T. F. Fox.

58. Penfield, W. A glimpse of neurophysiology in the Soviet Union. Canad. M. Ass. J., 1955, 73:891-899.

Report on the following ten Institutes and their activities by the Director of the Montreal Neurological Institute: Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology, Institute of Highest Nervous Activity, Physiology Laboratory of the Academy of Sciences, Institute of Neurosurgery, Department of the Physiology of Higher Nervous Activity of the State University of Moscow, Pavlov's Institute of Physiology of the Academy of Sciences, Lesgaft Institute, Neurosurgical Institute and the Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Medical Sciences.
The author also discusses the Academy of Sciences' 1950 session on Pavlov's teachings and its effect on "deviationism" stating: "I can testify to the fact that all of these physiologists, involved in this discussion five years ago, are continuing to carry on constructive scientific work, without interruption and with no lack of facilities."

59. Rentchnick, P. Esculape au pays des Soviets; impression d'un récent voyage en U.R.S.S. (8 aout-3 septembre 1954) [Aesculapius in the land of the Soviets; impressions of a recent trip to the U.S.S.R.] Genève, Ed. "Médecine & hygiene," 1955. 118p. Photogr. (French)

The advantages and disadvantages of medical organization in the Soviet Union are discussed by a Swiss doctor, and some medical theories and practices are described. Aside from cultural and travel information, the following chapters are included: Medical education; scientific research; organization of public health; Pavlovian physiology; some medical theories and practices; Soviet psychiatry.
Material for this monograph appeared originally in: Méd. & hyg., Genève, 1954-1955, nos. 274-288, entitled: 10,000 kilomètres en U.R.S.S.
A short version, entitled: La médecine en U.R.S.S. in: Concours méd., 1955, 77:63-70.

60. Shimkin, M. B. and Shope, R. E. Some observations on cancer research in the Soviet Union. Cancer Res., 1956, 16:915-917. 13 refs.

A first-hand account of the work of Prof. L. A. Zilber on tumor antigens, at the Central Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology and of the activities of the Institute of Experimental Pathology and Therapy of Cancer, in Moscow; a brief report of the work of Prof. L. M. Shabad at the Oncology Institute and the activities of the Institute of Experimental Medicine and its Kultushi Station in Leningrad, as well as a note on cancer research at the Ukraine Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology in Kiev and the Medical-Biological Station at Sukhumi.
Compare with his: The American medical mission on microbiology and epidemiology to the Soviet Union (no. 68).

61. Simons, H. Russian science today. Sc. News Letter, 1956, 70:339-343. Photogr.

The author, staff writer of the Science News Letter, reports from Moscow on the training of scientists, on translation of scientific literature, and on activities in the field of electric and atomic power and medicine.

62. Three weeks in Russia: A report on Russian dental education. J. Am. Dent. Ass., 1954, 48:576-577.

Excerpts from a report of a trip to the USSR by a group of French students, fall 1953, by Guy Penne for the November and December 1953 issues of: La voix dentaire.

b) Unpublished

63. Leake, C. D. Impressions of physiology and other matters in the USSR, August 1956. [1956] Mimeographed.

Dr. Leake of the Ohio State University School of Medicine reports on the activities of the following institutions which he visited together with Dr. W. O. Fenn of the University of Rochester, C. F. Schmidt of the University of Pennsylvania and F. A. Hitchcock of the Ohio State University on a non-official trip to Moscow and Leningrad: Institute of Evolutionary physiology; Pavlov Institute of Physiology and Kultushi; Institute of Experimental Medicine, Leningrad; the

Brain Institute, Moscow; the Academy of Medical Sciences; Sechenov Institute of Physiology; Physiology at Moscow State University. "Our general conclusion seems to be that current Russian physiology is very broadly approached, in a wide comparative way, but that it is unfortunately narrowly programmed into a detailed extension of every aspect of the Pavlovian canon. There is the hint that it may slowly break these bonds." Another part of the report deals with personal impressions of current Russian culture. A different version of this paper, entitled: Soviet physiology is to be published in Science.

64. [MacLeod, C. M.] Supplement to: An account of the observations made by the United States medical mission to the USSR. 1956. 11p. Photocopied typescript.

Dr. MacLeod, Professor of Microbiology of the New York University College of Medicine, presents a supplement to the information gathered by some of the other scientists of the five-member medical mission to the USSR, reporting with greater detail on the Central Institute for Improvement of Doctors and on research in streptococcal diseases.
Compare with reports by J. R. Paul (no. 65), M. B. Shimkin (no. 68), and R. E. Shope (no. 69).

65. Paul, J. R. Report of medical mission to the USSR (27 February-18 March, 1956). [1956] 48p. Mimeographed.

In order to eliminate duplication of information, Dr. Paul, Professor of Preventive Medicine of the Yale University School of Medicine, has shortened his report on the five-member mission to the USSR to supplement the reports by Dr. Shimkin and Dr. Shope. The observations represent excerpts from a daily journal kept by the author. Dr. Paul's general comments about the caliber of Soviet research work include the following statement: "The Russian system would seem to be limited, but it would work if it will allow ideas to develop which arise in the midst of practical work, and to me there would seem little doubt that such ideas have arisen and will continue to arise."
Compare with reports by M. B. Shimkin (no. 68), R. E. Shope (no. 69) and the Supplement by C. M. MacLeod (no. 64).

66. Schafer, P. W. Report of Major and Mrs. Paul W. Schafer's visit to the USSR during August 1955. [Washington] Office of The Surgeon General, U. S. Army, Medical Information Branch [1955] 50p. Mimeographed.

Transcript of notes recorded during visits to the medical institutions listed below. "The following specific medical activities attracted our most favorable reaction: (a) Techniques for the prolonged preservation of whole blood observed at the Institute for Blood Transfusion, Leningrad; (b) Professor Filatov's experimental and clinical work with intra-medullary pegs and onlay grafts of dense red cell aggregates for the treatment of acute fractures and non-unions; and almost equally interesting, his primary burn dressing in the form of a perforated film made from bovine serum; (c) Professor Androsov's instrument for blood vessel anastomosis; (d) Excellent morphologic studies concerning the neuroregulation of bone marrow function observed at the Central Institute for Tuberculosis Research, Moscow; (e) The successful monkey breeding experiment at Sukhumi."
Topics included: Soviet medical education and administration; Soviet anti-tuberculosis program, and visit to a TB dispensary; the Bodkin hospital; the Sklifasovsky Institute; the Central Institute of Health Education; the Central Tuberculosis Institute and a Children's TB Sanatorium; a regional psychiatric clinic in Moscow; Sochi baths and sanatoria; the Sukhumi Research Institute; the Vichnevski Institute; the Second Moscow Hospital; the Central Institute for Blood Transfusion; the Institute for Experimental Medicines; a maternity house and an industrial plant hospital.
A variation of this report is the following mimeographed paper: Presentation by Major Paul Schafer, M.C., Chief, Thoracic Surgery Section, Walter Reed Army Hospital, on his recent visit to the Soviet Union. 31p.
A very brief account of Major Schafer's visit is reported in: Science, 1955, 122:1080-1081.

67. Shelokov, A. The visit of the Soviet poliomyelitis team to The United States (Jan. 18-Feb. 22, 1956). [Bethesda, Md., 1956]. 85p. Supplement 1: Chumakov, M. P., Etiology, epidemiology and prophylaxis of hemorrhagic fevers, p. 36-47; Supplement 2: Smorodintsev, A. A., Some problems of immunity against virus diseases, p. 48-64; Supplement 3: Voroshilova, M. K., Isolation of type 4 poliomyelitis virus, p. 65-71; Supplement 4: Chumakov, M. P., Description of the Russian virus strains, p. 72-77; Supplement 5: Directions for use of influenza vaccine and serum, p. 78-85. Mimeographed.

Dr. Shelokov, of the Poliomyelitis Unit, Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease, National Institutes of Health, accompanied Professor M. P. Chumakov, Director of the recently established Poliomyelitis Research Institute, Professor A. A. Smorodintsev, Director of the Department of Virusology, Institute of Experimental Medicine, Dr. M. K. Voroshilova, a senior research worker in Prof. Chumakov's Institute, and also his wife, and Dr. Lev I. Lukin of the Soviet Medical Association as the scientific interpreter.
Although material from Russian and other Eastern sources is excluded from this bibliography, this particular report is mentioned because "it consists for the most part of [the author's] impressions and recollections of what was discussed, often informally and briefly, by the Russian delegates. It is not intended to present a complete picture of Soviet progress in virus research." Topics included: Poliomyelitis, living virus vaccines (measles, mumps, influenza), viral hemorrhagic fevers, viral chorioencephalitis, and other viruses are noted, multiple sclerosis vaccine, bacterial vaccines, antiviral immunity and comments on some general aspects of Soviet medicine.

68. Shimkin, M. B. The American medical mission on microbiology and epidemiology to the Soviet Union, February-March, 1956. [Bethesda, Md., 1956] 110p. Mimeographed.

Dr. Shimkin, Chief of the Epidemiology and Biology Branch of the National Cancer Institute, presents the most extensive report of the five-member mission to the USSR, including tourist information and general observations along with his report of scientific activities. The addenda list the itinerary with addresses of the Institutes visited, names of persons met and a list of biological and printed materials received. The report ends with a proposal for a program of medical liaison with the Soviet Union. The body of the report consists of a description of the following Institutes and their activities: Central Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology; Central State Control Institute; Institute of Virusology; Institute of Vaccines and Sera; Neurology Clinic; Botkin Hospital; First Moscow Medical Institute; Institute of Experimental Pathology and Therapy of Cancer; Central Institute for Qualification of Physicians; Leningrad Sanitary-Hygiene Medical Institute; Institute of Experimental Medicine; Oncology Institute; Kharkov Institute of Vaccines and Sera;

Zoo-Technical Institute; Ukraine Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology; Institute of Infectious Diseases; Institute of Microbiology of Ukraine; Medical Biological Station, Sukhumi; Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Institute of Organization of Public Health and History of Medicine; Central State Medical Library.
Dr. Shimkin's impression of the conferences was that "most of what we heard in terms of scientific work already had been published. . . the discussions we had were open, friendly and on the whole conducted in a non-directed fashion. . . the Soviet scientists were well acquainted with our work. . . the top figures of Soviet medical science would command the same relative status in other countries as well."
Information on the institutes is greatly extended by the account of R. E. Shope (no. 69), and supplemented by the report by J. R. Paul (no. 65), and by the paper by C. M. MacLeod (no. 64).

69. Shope, R. E. An account of the observations made by the United States medical mission to the USSR, February-March 1956. [1956] 63p. Mimeographed.

Dr. Shope, member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, reports with greater detail the scientific aspects of the five-member mission to the USSR, thus enlarging upon the information presented by Dr. Shimkin. The activities of the following Institutes are described in addition to those listed in Dr. Shimkin's report: Department of Public Health, Kharkov; Anti-Plague Institute, Rostov; Institute of Veterinary Ectoparasitilogy, Mycology and Sanitation, Moscow; Institute for the Study of Poliomyelitis.
Compare with reports of J. R. Paul (no. 65), M. B. Shimkin (no. 68), and the Supplement by C. M. MacLeod (no. 64).

NOTE: All unpublished material, unless otherwise men
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